

THE EUGENICS REVIEW

VOL. XXVI, No. 3

OCTOBER, 1934

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Notes of the Quarter - - - - -	175
German Eugenic Legislation - - - - -	183
AUBREY LEWIS	
The Decline in the Birth-rate - - - - -	193
Dr. MED. WILLY WAGNER-MANSLAU	
The Merseyside Survey - - - - -	199
"ADMINISTRATOR"	
The Treatment of Ancestry in Earlier Biographies - - - - -	205
W. T. J. GUN	
The Press and Eugenics: A Review of Reviews - - - - -	207
C. P. BLACKER	
The Graz Sterilization Trial - - - - -	213
FELIX TIETZE	
International Federation of Eugenic Organizations - - - - -	217
C. B. S. HODSON	
Notes and Memoranda - - - - -	221
Reviews of Books	
SEX EDUCATION - - - - -	225
HEREDITY AND DISEASE - - - - -	228
FREUDIAN PSYCHOLOGY - - - - -	229
SEX HORMONES- - - - -	231
Other Notices - - - - -	233
Periodicals - - - - -	237
Correspondence - - - - -	241
Publications Received - - - - -	245

The Eugenics Society is not responsible for statements made or opinions expressed by authors of articles and reviews.
The EUGENICS REVIEW is regularly indexed in the *International Index to Periodical Literature*.

Published Quarterly.

London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd., St. Martin's Street, W.C.2.

New York: The Macmillan Co.

Price: Three Shillings per issue and Twelve Shillings per annum, post free.

Issued free to Fellows and Members.

PERIODICALS

Archiv der Julius Klaus-Stiftung

1934, Vol. IX, No. 1.—*Vererbung bei Jacob Burckhardt*. By von Behr-Pinnow.—This consists of an examination of ten generations of the author's and professor's ancestors. Among them are many persons whose talents may be concluded from their professions: thirteen professors, fourteen ministers, five burgomasters, four guildmasters, etc. Many of them were interrelated; a great loss of ancestors is the consequence, but practically no pathological symptoms, as they were free from physical and psychological illness. The propositus himself shows dinaric traits physically, but nordic-schizothymic ones psychically. His type of investigating genius, however, is cyclothymic and not nordic.

Der Stammbaum der Bluter von Wald (Zürcher Oberland) 1550-1932, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Blutgruppzugehörigkeit. By Hans Pfenninger.—The hæmophiliacs from Wald, Zürcher Oberland, first examined by Hans Stahel in 1880, are descendants of one large family, which can be traced through thirteen generations. The original members lived about 1550, and the total number of hæmophiliacs in the family is thirty-three. Neither hæmophilia in women nor partial hæmophilia could be proved. A combination of blood-group qualities with hæmophilia is impossible according to the author's theoretical considerations, and may be excluded according to the actual results of his examinations.

Reduktionerscheinungen an den oberen seitlichen Schneidezähnen dominant gehäuft in einem Schwyzer Bergdorf. By Albert C. Jöhr.—In a very secluded community with intense inbreeding for several centuries, 186 persons of a total population of over 300 were examined as to certain dental anomalies, avoiding every kind of selection. An unusually high percentage of developmental errors was found in the upper lateral incisors: deficiency of one or both of them, or rudimentary development as conoid teeth, or conspicuous smallness without such malformation. Just a third part of the 162 examined persons beyond the age of nine years showed these traits more or less clearly. All of them were descendants of a common ancestral pair which lived early in the eighteenth century. From the family trees a regular dominant heredity may be concluded.

F. TIETZE.

American Journal of Physical Anthropology

April-June, 1934, Vol. XIX, No. 1.—M. Hellman concludes that the form of the Talgai palate may be derived from one resembling that of Neanderthal man, and this form of palate still occurs

infrequently, among Australians. A. Hrdlička studies the *crista aspera* of the femur, and shows that race, sex, side and occupational differences occur which are essentially of functional origin, and so are individual and ontogenetic rather than phylogenetic and hereditary. G. A. Seib contributes a long study on the azygos system of veins. He shows that in this respect the America Negro is further from the primate type than is the American white. There is an important note on the fertility of Canadian women, especially from the Province of Quebec. The ratio of births per 100,000 women in successive five-year age groups in Quebec, expressed in percentages of those in the United States, form a continually ascending series, starting with 31 and 49 per cent. in the age groups 10 to 14, and 15 to 19, and rising by successive steps to 115, 175, 218, 278, 339, 428, and 875 per cent. as the reproductive period advances and finally closes. Emma Reh refers to the African Negro settlement of La Labrada, on the Pacific coastal plain of Guerrero, Mexico, whence, according to local history, the natives fled to the mountains when Negro slaves from Africa attacked them for the purpose of stealing their women. The settlement thus has an Indian tradition carried down especially through the women, though these have practically lost the Indian physical characteristics. Every cultural element is typical of the Mixtec Indian household. Tall Negroes grind corn for *tortillas*, pat the white cakes, and bake them on clay *comales* as all Mexican-Indian women do. The Negroes even worship like Indians. They make long eight-day pilgrimages to the shrine of the Virgin of Juquila in Oaxaca, a famous modern Indian saint. The authoress goes on to study Negro-Indian mixtures, in a second paper. The two types persist, in some places side by side, but have become mixed through the medium of Spanish blood. The Indian allows trees to grow around his hut. The Negro cuts them down, and lives in the glaring sun. Among the Indians, the man is distinctly the master, but among the Negroes the woman is the centre of the household, and around her gather her children, who may have different fathers. The material culture is mainly Indian, but the Negro women consider housework incidental, and are fishers, butchers, dressmakers, etc.

H. J. FLEURE.

Biometrika

May, 1934, Vol. XXVI, Parts 1 and 2.—The journal *Biometrika* was founded for the statistical study of biological problems, and was formerly published by the Galton Laboratory at University College. In its early years it contained many contributions of eugenic interest and importance; but during the period since the War the reference to biological

problems has become more and more tenuous and remote.

In the present double number of 268 pages the only paper which can properly be termed biometric is a study by T. L. Woo and G. M. Morant of measures of flatness in the facial skeleton of man. These workers have taken the measurements necessary to determine the values of four measures of flatness upon a large number of racial series available in different museums.

Two of these indices, which the authors refer to as the simotic and frontal indices, are regarded by the authors as valuable characters which should be recorded in the routine descriptions of racial series of crania.

R. A. FISHER.

Character and Personality

June, 1934. Vol. II, No. 4.—*Mutual Intimacy in Twins.*—By H. von Bracken.—The author studied social relationships among twelve pairs of non-identical and fifteen pairs of identical twins, by means of interviews, free observation, and objective psychological experiments. His findings point to a much greater attachment between the members of identical, than of non-identical, pairs. The former do not like to differ from one another in any way, while the latter are often rivals. The author suggests that the more pronounced influence of similar heredity in identical twins tends to eliminate any conflicts between them that may arise in childhood, and that this explains their harmonious relationship.

Physiognomy of Personnel.—By J. A. Crabtree.—Composite profiles were obtained from the silhouettes of four groups in a factory—namely, ten leading officials, twelve departmental executives, thirteen salesmen and twenty-seven skilled mechanics. It is claimed that these composite profiles (which are reproduced in the article) are both self-consistent and distinctive from one another. This investigation seems to have been carried out carefully and impartially; but, as the author realizes, more cases are necessary before any definite correlation between vocation and physiognomy can be regarded as established.

Two interesting articles on the diagnostic validity of graphology are included in this number. O. L. Harvey made accurate measurements of a large number of details of the handwritings of fifty students, and correlated them with scores on certain personality questionnaires (the Thurstone Schedule for psycho-neurotic tendencies, and the Allport Scale for ascendance—submission). Very few of the coefficients were statistically significant, but when those few measurements were suitably combined they yielded a correlation of $+0.84$ with psycho-neurotic tendency, which is surprisingly high. As J. Meloun points out in the following article, this analytic method could only be expected to lead to a majority of negligible correlations. Meloun gives an admirable exposition of the

graphological principles which psychologists, who set out either to validate or to "debunk" graphology, ought to take into consideration, but usually ignore.

The remaining papers in this number may be briefly mentioned. A. A. Roback shows that Adler is not the sole originator of the inferiority theory; Bacon, Kant, Goethe, William James, as well as Nietzsche, anticipated many items of Individual Psychology. S. de Sanctis has recorded a large number of dreams of persons awakened at various times of night, and has noted the effects of previous suggestions on their content. By means of this semi-experimental method he is able to deduce good evidence of the truth of parts of Freud's dream theory.

In his discussion of the previous number of the journal (EUGENICS REVIEW, 1934, XXVI, p. 159), the reviewer drew attention to the unsoundness of an article on glandular characterology by a follower of L. Berman, also to the soundness of a criticism of one of Berman's books by "W. A. P." In the present number there is a strongly-worded reply from Berman to his critic. The Editor does not state whether the controversy will be permitted to continue; but a counter-reply from "W. A. P." would certainly be of interest.

P. E. VERNON.

Genetics

March, 1934, Vol. XIX, No. 2.—F. R. Immer in a paper entitled *Calculating Linkage Intensities from F_2 Data* presents formulae for estimating the linkage intensity from F_2 data when two of the four classes are indistinguishable, and gives the relative accuracy of such estimations compared with those made when all four classes are distinguishable. He illustrates the manner in which data from F_2 progenies, of selfed F_2 plants, may be used in calculating linkages.

In *Relation of the Differential Fertilization Genes, $Ga\ ga$, to Certain other Genes of the Su-Tu Linkage Group of Maize*, R. A. Emerson discusses the effect of the genes $Ga\ ga$ in causing deviations from normal 3:1 and 1:1 ratio. He reviews the existing work on the subject and refers to the relations of the six genes in terms of their linear order and approximate spacing on the genetic map.

In "Interlocking of bivalent chromosomes in *Tradescantia*," K. Sax and E. Anderson show that interlocking of non-homologous chromosomes occurs in all the diploid species of *Tradescantia* examined. They point out that chromosome interlocking does not increase the chiasma frequency per bivalent and that there may be some positive correlation between chiasma frequency and interlocking. The occurrence of interlocked bivalents is probably correlated with segmental interchange between non-homologous chromosomes, even though no multivalent associations are found at metaphase.

C. D. Darlington in "*Anomalous Chromosome Pairing in the Male Drosophila pseudo-obscura*" shows that in this species the autosomes and sex chromosomes are in different ways anomalous in their method of pairing, as seen between diakinesis and the first anaphase of meiosis in the male. The autosome bivalents consist of four chromatids equally paired throughout their length without chiasmata, a condition made possible by exaggerated somatic pairing and changed precocity. The sex chromosomes are paired by reciprocal chiasmata either on one side or the other of the spindle attachment. These two special mechanisms of pairing are shown to be compatible with the absence of crossing over in the male on the simple chiasmatype hypothesis. This special method of autosome pairing is considered to be probably characteristic of all the short-antenna section of the Diptera.

C. C. HENTSCHEL.

Journal of Genetics

April, 1934, Vol. XXIX, No. 1.—*Agglutinogens in the Red Blood-cells of Fowls*.—A. S. Wiener analyses previously published work on the iso-agglutination reactions in chickens, and shows that it is possible to prove that the almost complete serological individuality observed in poultry can be explained on the basis of a relatively small number of different sharply defined agglutinogens. These agglutinogens, like all thus far discovered in man, are inherited as simple Mendelian dominants; moreover, it is shown that some of these are inherited as multiple allelomorphs, thus extending the interesting parallel with the human subject.

Modification of the dominance of Agouti to Non-agouti in the mouse.—In mice, as in other rodents, agouti is usually completely dominant to black; animals have, however, been recorded in which the dominance is imperfect, Aa mice being dark and not grey in colour. E. F. Barrows, by carefully planned matings, has shown that this dark phenotype can be explained by the presence of one or more dominant or semi-dominant factors, whose effect is to make non-agouti partially dominant to agouti, that is to say by factors which modify the heterozygous phenotype Aa. Such factors, it will be remembered, are called for by Fisher's theory of dominance.

Linkage in transplantable Tumours.—J. J. Bittner makes an interesting contribution to the problem of the inheritance of cancer. By transplantation experiments with three tumours which arose simultaneously in an F₁ mouse, he shows that one tumour required the presence of eight dominant Mendelian susceptibility factors, one of which is linked with the dilution colour factor; the second tumour needed seven factors one being linked with dilution, as did also the third tumour. The susceptibility factor which was linked with the

dilution colour factor was evidently identical for all three tumours.

Gynandromorphic Plumage in a Pheasant.—J. S. Huxley and C. J. Bond have re-examined the gynandromorphic pheasant previously described by Bond in 1914. This has shown that the left side of the body is distinctly larger than the right. The distribution of the male-type and female-type of plumage on the body and neck is not sharply bilateral. In the tail feathers the outer webs are barred, the pattern being more or less intermediate between that of the corresponding parts in normal males and normal females; the inner webs are speckled somewhat as in the more lateral rectrices of the normal male; and the feathers show a striking resemblance to those of certain females undergoing a change towards male plumage as the result of ovarian atrophy. The bilaterality of the single tail feathers is not always sharp, but in some the barring extends on to the inner side of the inner webs; there is also some degree of asymmetry in the tail as a whole, both as regards pattern and shape of feathers. These facts can be explained in terms of Lillie's hypothesis. This involves a chromosomal difference between the two sides of the body which affects growth-rate, this in its turn (as has previously been shown by Lillie) affecting the susceptibility to ovarian hormone. The low level of the ovarian hormone due to the observed gonad abnormality would then produce differential response on the two sides of the body, in different regions of various plumage fields and on the two sides of the rectrices. Dr. Bond adds an interesting postscript on a partial albino pheasant.

J. P. Quinn contributes an interesting account of a white splashed red mutant which turned up in an experimental flock of Rhode Island Red fowls. This type belongs to the gold class and is due to a simple mendelian factor recessive to the normal Rhode Island Red type.

A. R. Whiting and R. J. Greb contribute independently papers on mosaics in the wasp *Habrobracon*, the former with respect to eye colour mosaics, the latter with respect to both eye colour and leg abnormalities. The very interesting observation is made that the boundaries of the mosaic regions are not always sharply defined; but that in the mosaic eyes, the lighter recessive regions are affected by diffusible substances from the darker dominant allelomorphs in adjoining regions. The second author shows that a similar interaction of characters takes place in wasps mosaic for fused legs, both type and mutant being modified. Fused was more frequently and more extremely modified when type was present on the same side of the body, than when it was present on the opposite only. This would seem to indicate a closer physiological relationship of the tissues on the same side of the body than of tissues on opposite sides.

T. Marchlewski records two interesting cases of

reverse mutations in rabbits, where the light chinchilla factor has mutated to the normal full pigmented allelomorph. The observations are corroborated by breeding-tests, and their significance is discussed.

M. S. PEASE.

Le Problème Sexuel

February, 1934, No. 2.—Eugenists welcome the second number of this quarterly, which proves to be as interesting as the first. A *liaison* with our own REVIEW appears in translations and summaries of writings by our regular contributors; and space is devoted to birth-control surveys, British and international. The *Society's* celebration of the Jubilee of Galton's first use of the word eugenics is reported.

This periodical gives, so far as I am aware, the most outspoken contributions on eugenics published in France. Its scope is not, however, limited to this. Studies of sex and sex behaviour, whether physio-psychological or social, appear; witness an article by Henri Bellamy on the doctrinal bases of sexual discipline in the churches. Maternal and Infant Welfare in the U.S.S.R. is described by Roubakine. An example of the physio-sociological articles is a description by Bouchacourt (of the Paris faculty of Obstetrics) of conditions obtaining in poor and fecund families, where maternity may begin at 12½ to 14 years—and still be continuing in women who are grandmothers.

The Editor is to be particularly congratulated on the amount of news given in the journal of legislation and legislative projects from many countries. This most useful material is admirably handled, compression revealing judgment without sacrifice of lucidity; and there is nothing dull. This issue gives the German eugenic law of July, 1933, and the draft of the law of Clamamus.

The translations are exceedingly smooth as well as accurate.

Amongst so much that is good it is a pity that the interesting survey of sterilization in the U.S.A. (Jean Dalsace) should contain a number of inaccuracies, probably copied from unreliable sources. Of these slips, that attributing the first eugenic sterilization operation to Kehr in Germany in 1897 is perhaps the most regrettable, as it ignores Swiss work which seems already to have been fairly established at that date. Also it is a danger (in a periodical for general distribution) to publish without comment as an exposition of eugenic principles, points which have long since received a more logical and scientific interpretation than the author gives. This refers to the article by Belheradek on sex and eugenics.

July, 1934, No. 3.—As previously, this journal continues to survey a very wide field ranging from legal issues to demographic and medical statistics, by way of studies in sexual behaviour and education, and notes, world-wide in their range, on eugenics, birth-control and abortion. The legal matter is found in the first article on the disabilities of illegitimacy, and in quotations from the civil code relevant to this matter, as well as to child protection and the rights and responsibilities of parents.

The major articles are a survey of social hygiene by Sicard de Planzoles and a study of Roman Catholic doctrinal views on "Human Seed" by Bellamy; while importance attaches to several articles on sex education, less for what they contain (with the exception of a lucid outline by Dora Russell) than for the evidence of sincere concern.

The following information may be new to some readers:

1. Recent recruiting figures from the French Army medical records gave 30 per cent. strong, 45 per cent. medium, and 25 per cent. inferior in physique. 2. As far back as 1850, a French selectionist and virtual evolutionist, named Prosper Lucas, was preaching the importance of heredity.

On the whole this number gives the impression of being a contribution to current polemics, and thereby is not quite so telling as early issues.

C. B. S. HODSON.

The Training School Bulletin

February, 1934, Vol. XXX, No. 10.—*Mortality Among the Mentally Deficient During a Twenty-five Year Period.*—By Eugene W. Martz, M.D.—The author discusses the death-rate among 1,273 patients in an Ohio institution for the mentally deficient during a period 1901 to 1925. The mean death-rate was 32·2 per thousand of the inmate population, which was more than twice the figure for the general population of the State. Approximately 70 per cent. of the deaths occurred in patients between ten and thirty, the period of lowest mortality in the general population. The chief cause of death was tuberculosis, accounting for 42·5 per cent.; pneumonia was second (13·0 per cent.); cardio-vascular diseases were third (9·4 per cent.); epilepsy was fourth (7·9 per cent.). The average age of death for the entire group was 20·3 years, considerably less than half the figure for the State as a whole. Tuberculosis accounted for relatively more deaths in the higher than in the lower mental levels.

M. N.



PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Advancement of Science: 1934. Addresses delivered at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Aberdeen, September 5-12th, 1934. London, 1934. British Association. Pp. 232. Price 3s. 6d.

Chance, Janet. *The Romance of Reality*. London, 1934. George Allen and Unwin Ltd. Pp. 138. Price 5s.

Contributi del Laboratorio di Statistica. Vol. VII. Milan, 1934. Pp. 456. Price 15 lira.

De Beer, G. R. *An Introduction to Experimental Embryology*. London, 1934. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. Pp. 148. Price 7s. 6d.

Dunlap, Knight. *Civilized Life—The Principles and Applications of Social Psychology*. London, 1934. George Allen & Unwin Ltd. Pp. 374. Price 16s.

Ellis, Havelock. *Man and Woman*. London, 1934. Eighth Edition, Revised. William Heinemann (Medical Books) Ltd. Pp. 469. Price 10s. 6d.

Empire Social Hygiene Year-Book, 1934. Prepared by British Social Hygiene Council, Inc. London, 1934. George Allen & Unwin Ltd. Pp. 509. Price 15s.

Encyclopædia of Sexual Knowledge, by Drs. A. Costler, A. Willy and others, under the general editorship of Norman Haire, Ch.M., M.B. London, 1934. Francis Aldor. Pp. 647. Price 36s.

Fielding, Michael. *Parenthood: Design or Accident?* New and Revised Edition. London, 1934. Williams & Norgate Ltd. Pp. 204. Price 2s.

Folsom, Joseph Kirk. *The Family: Its Sociology and Social Psychiatry*. London, 1934. Chapman and Hall Ltd. Pp. 604. Price 25s.

Harding, M. Esther, M.D., M.R.C.P.Eng. *The Way of All Women*. London, 1934. Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd. Pp. 335. Price 5s.

Inge, The Very Rev. William Ralph, K.C.V.O., D.D. *Vale*. London, 1934. Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd. Pp. 127. Price 3s. 6d.

Institute for Science of Labour. *Annual Report for 1933*. Kurasiki, Japan, 1934. Pp. 29. Price Yen 0.60.

Institute for Science of Labour. *Organization and Function of the Research Station for Agricultural Labour*. By Gito Teruoka, Director. Kurasiki, Japan, 1934. Pp. 23. Price Yen 0.50.

Jaensch, Dr. med. Walther. *Körperform Wesenart und Rasse*. Leipzig, 1934. Georg Thieme. Pp. 88. Price M. 4.80.

Journal of the Indian Medical Association. Vol. IV, No. 1. September, 1934. Usha Press, Calcutta. Pp. 48. Annual Subscription: Inland, Rs. 6. Foreign, 9s.

The Journal of State Medicine. July, August, September, 1934. Vol. XLII, Nos. 7, 8, 9.

Kenealy, Arabella. *The Human Gyroscope*. London, 1934. John Bale, Sons & Danielsson Ltd. Pp. 313. Price 12s. 6d.

Lazarsfeld, Sofie, M.D. *Rhythm of Life*. London, 1934. George Routledge & Sons Ltd. Pp. 325. Price 10s. 6d.

MacMurphy, Helen, C.B.E., M.D. *Sterilization? Birth Control?* London, 1934. Macmillan & Co. Ltd. Pp. 156. Price 7s. 6d.

A Manual of Nursery School Practice. Iowa Child Welfare Research Station. State University of Iowa, 1934. Pp. 213. Price 1 dollar.

Marriage Hygiene. Vol. I, No. 1. August, 1934. Bombay, 1934. The Times of India Press. Pp. 111. Price 4s. 6d. Rs. 2/8.

Meaker, Samuel Raynor, M.D. *Human Sterility*. London, 1934. Baillière, Tindall & Cox. Pp. 276. Price 18s.

"Medicus," M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M. *Know Thy Body—The Wonders Within Us*. London, 1934. Thorsons. Price 3s. 6d.

Mother and Child (formerly *National Health*). Vol. V, No. 7. October, 1934.

Muckermann, Hermann. *Das Kommende Geschlecht*. Band VII, Heft 4-6. Berlin, 1934. Ferd. Dummlers. Pp. 24. Price M. 2.25.

Muckermann, Hermann. *Eugenik*. Berlin, 1934. Ferd. Dummlers. Pp. 173. Price M. 5.85.

On the State of the Public Health. Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the Year 1933. London, 1934. His Majesty's Stationery Office. Pp. 293. Price 4s. 6d.

Phelips, Vivian. *Modern Knowledge and Old Beliefs*. London, 1934. C. A. Watts & Co. Pp. 138. Price 2s. 6d.

Pohlisch, Prof. Dr. Kurt. *Die Kinder männlicher und weiblicher Morphinisten*. Leipzig, 1934. Georg Thieme. Pp. 82. Price M. 5.80.

Race Hygiene. Vol. III, Nos. 4 and 5. June, 1934. Physiological Institute of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo. Price Yen 0.65.

Schiller, F. C. S. *Must Philosophers Disagree? and other Essays in Popular Philosophy*. London, 1934. Macmillan & Co. Ltd. Pp. 359. Price 12. 6d.

Stekel, Dr. Wilhelm. *Sexual Aberrations*. London, 1934. John Lane, The Bodley Head Ltd. Vol. I. Pp. 369. Price 15s. Vol. II. Pp. 355. Price 15s.

Storer, Robert V. *Adolescence and Marriage*. London, 1934. John Lane, The Bodley Head Ltd. Pp. 325. Price 8s. 6d.

Verschuer, Dr. Otmär Frhr. v. *Erbpathologie: Ein Lehrbuch für Ärzte*. Dresden and Leipzig, 1934. Verlag von Theodor Steinkopff. Pp. 213. Price RM. 8.0.

LIST OF EXCHANGES

- American Journal of Physical Anthropology.* Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
- Annals of Eugenics.* Galton Laboratory, Cambridge University Press.
- Archiv der Julius Klaus-Stiftung.* Art Institut Orell Fussli, Zürich, Switzerland.
- Archiv für Rassen- u. Gesellschafts-biologie.* J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, Munich, Germany.
- Bibliographia Genetica.* Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague, Holland.
- Biometrika.* Biometric Laboratory, University College, London, W.C.1.
- Birth Control News.* 108 Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.1.
- Birth Control Review.* 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
- British Journal of Inebriety.* 19 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.1.
- British Journal of Psychology, The.* 52 Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C.1.
- Bulletin de la Société d'Etude des formes humaines.* Librairie Legrand, 93 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, France.
- Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France.* c/o le Directeur de la Statistique de la France, 97 Quai d'Orsay, Paris, VIIe, France.
- Bulletin of British Library of Political Science.* London School of Economics, Houghton Street, W.C.2.
- Character and Personality.* Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum Street, W.C.1.
- Charity Organization Quarterly.* 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- Committee on Maternal Health.* Academy of Medicine Building, Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street, New York City.
- Countryman, The.* Idbury, Kingham, Oxford.
- Czecho-Slovakia Eugenics Society.* Karlovo nám. c.21.III, Prague, II.
- Difesa Sociale.* Istituto Italiano d'Igiene, Prevenienze ed Assistenza Sociale, Viz Marco Minghetti 17, Roma, Italy.
- Economia.* Palazzo Sciarra, Roma, Italy.
- Economic Journal.* 9 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2.
- Educational Research Bulletin.* Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Eugenical News.* Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbour, Long Island, U.S.A.
- Family Endowment Chronicle.* Family Endowment Society, 52 Romney Street, S.W.1.
- Genealogist's Magazine.* Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1.
- Genetica.* Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague, Holland.
- Genetics.* Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
- Health and Empire.* British Social Hygiene Council, Carteret House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.
- Hereditas.* K. Universitets-Biblioteket, Lund, Sweden.
- Human Biology.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
- Journal of Comparative Legislation.* 1 Elm Court, Temple, E.C.4.
- Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.* 31 West Lake Street, Chicago, U.S.A.
- Journal of Genetics.* Cambridge University Press, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
- Journal of Heredity, The.* American Genetic Society, 1918 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.
- Journal of Juvenile Research.* Claremont, California U.S.A.
- Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute.* 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
- Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.* 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.2.
- Lancet, The.* 1 Bedford Street, W.C.2.
- Man.* Royal Anthropological Institute, 52 Upper Bedford Place, W.C.2.
- Medical Officer, The.* 36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
- Memoirs.* University of Cambridge School of Agriculture, Cambridge, England.
- Mental Hygiene.* National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.
- Mental Welfare.* 24 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
- Metron.* c/o Professor Corrado Gini, Istituto di Statistica, 10 Via Terme di Diocleziane, Roma, Italy.
- Nature.* Macmillan & Co., St. Martin's Street, W.C.2.
- New Generation, The.* The Publishers, 17 and 19 Finsbury Street, E.C.2.
- Ons Nageslacht.* Laan Trivelli, 21 Westevreden, Java.
- Physiological Abstracts.* Lewis & Co., Gower Street, London, and W. S. Hunter, Esq., Clark University, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.
- Physiological Zoology.* University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
- Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales.* Royal Society of New South Wales, Science House, Gloucester and Essex Streets, Sydney, Australia.
- Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria.* Victoria Street, Melbourne, C.1.
- Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organization of the League of Nations.* Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum Street, W.C.1.
- Quarterly Return of the Registrar-General.* Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2.
- Quarterly Review of Biology.* Dr. Raymond Pearl, 1901 Madison Street East, Baltimore, U.S.A.

Resumptio Genetica. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague, Holland.

Revue Anthropologique. Librairie Emile Nourry, 108 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay. Parc Leopold, Brussels.

Schweizerische Medizin. Barro Schwabe and Co., Basle, Switzerland.

Scientia. Via A. de Togni 12, Milano, 116, Italy.

Shield, The. The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, 2 & 4 Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

Social Forces. University of North Carolina Press. (English Agents, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2.)

Sociological Review. Leplay House, 35 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

Statistical Bulletin, The. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, U.S.A.

Training School Bulletin. The Training School, Vineland, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Zeitschrift für Rassenphysiologie. J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, Munich.



HEFFER'S BOOKSHOP

FOR all Books, and for expert information about Books; New and Second-hand, English and Foreign; to buy or to sell.

Catalogues of New and Second-hand Books, including Eugenic Literature, frequently issued—are you on our mailing list?

W. HEFFER & SONS Ltd.
CAMBRIDGE ENGLAND